THE NEW EMPIRE.

The Liberal Party in Germany and Questions of Reform.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Ugly Deformities of Absolute Monarchy.

THE PRESS MUST BE SILENT.

Severe Restrictions Against the Marriages of Army Officers.

CHURCH, SCHOOL AND STATE.

Existing Relations Between Germany and Russia, Austria and England.

BERLIN, March 8, 1871. While it cannot be gamsayed that the mutation from a many-headed Germany to a united empire insinuated itself very quietly and suariter in modo, it is now beginning to thrust itself forward in a more tangible shape, so that "he that runneth may read." in long-winded official preclamations the subjects are told that-"I, William, having notified the German people by my proclamation of January 18 of the acceptance of the imperial dignity for myself and my descendants on the throne of Prussia, am pleased to confer the title of imperial Highness upon my son, the Crown Prince of Prussia and the future heirs of the Prussian throne." Documents of similar tenor treat of the titles of Emperor, Empress, imperial Crown Princess (Victoria of England), &c.; and, what with the new colors to be adopted-black, silver, red, gold-the new coats of arms of the courtiers and court purveyors, the new eliquette and the thousand-and-one inevitable paraphernalia, there will be enough to satisfy the cravings of those most thirsty for outward show and material manifestations of the new empire. The regular old fogies are perfectly enchanted at the vision of what they conceive to be the splendors of a new Roman empire, and are eager to hall it, and accept its traditional hierarchotheo cratical tendencies as a matter of course. To them national and cosmopolitan tendencies are a horror; they only think of the continuation of the Roman empire, the existence of which ceased August 6, 1806. If told that the present empire can only be a secular and federal institution, they shake their heads. In Cathotic circles it is dreamed that the new realm will be found the champion of the Papal chair, which, according to the most sanguine, ill be securely established for the future at Fulda. It is only the progressive and liberal party which contemplates the new dignity of Kaiser as a symbol of German unity and strength, and gives forth the motto, "Italy to the Italians, and Germany to the Germans." It is the same

LIBERAL PARTY which has just published its platform for the coming German Reichstag, wherein it is plainly said that, as a recompense for the vast sacrifices of life and property in this glorious war, the people are entitled to constitutional development, to liberty and prosperity, and that never must be allowed a repetition of the experiences of that woeful time which the German people submitted to after the wars against Napoleon I. in the same platform the hand is stretched out to the South German States, and all the liberal chements there are invited to join in one grand league. This timely action bodes a lively and interesting strife in the coming Parliament, and there may be expected a stout opposition to the narrow-minded policy so long maintained by the Prussian Ministry. The great

Ministry. The great
QUESTIONS OF REFORM
will not be drowned, it is noped, in the triumph of
military glory; but the opposition will boldly stand
by its banner, on which are inscribed:—individual
responsibility in public office, complete budget
right, feedom of the press, the right of assembly,
trial by jury in all positical cases, free schools, reduction of the time of military service, separation
of Church and State, and other inalienable rights of
the people. Strange to say that demands so natural
should be looked upon here as a direct negation of
the powers of a government "by the grace of God;"
but as these claims can never be silenced until the

the powers of a government "by the grace of God;" but as these claims can never be silenced until the country is governed de facto consututionally, the presumption must be that rigid absolutism will not be able to take root in the new empire, and that, with the addition of the liberal elements from the South, the parliamentary fight will redound in the end to the advantage of constitutionalism.

Finances.

How little the important budget right of the people has been respected is shown by the present discussion in the Diet, where the report of a committee denounces the illegal action of the former Finance Minister, Von der Heydt, and his expenditure of public funds for railway purposes contrary to the conditions of the appropriations of the Chamber. For this violation of the constitution, the fact of which is undisputed by all parties, the present Finance Minister requests the Chamber to grant indemnity, which the liberals opposed, insisting that the former Minister, a millionnaire in the widest sense of the word, should be held responsible. But all opposition, just at this time, is futle, and a large majority voted that the State should suffer the loss, as an impeachment of or suit ngainst a former Cabinet Minister is looked upon as inopportune and unprecedented.

The most important matter of all, however, is the CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION, with which, at least in Prussia, the obnoxious

The most important matter of all, however, is the church and state question, with which, at least in Prussia, the obnoxious minister of Public Instruction. Von Miller, seems bound to stand or fall. When this bone of contention shall come up in the German Parliament, composed, as it will be, of numerous Catholic members, the strife is sure to wax very hot, and will not be cleaved by temporizing measures. The opposition the strife is sure to wax very hot, and will not be allayed by temporizing measures. The opposition in Prussia does not accord to the State government a direct control of the affairs of the Church. This revolutionary view is deprecated by Von Möhler, who points to article 15 of the Constitution, which says:—"The affairs of the Evangelical Church are regulated and administered by the King in person." It is true, indeed, that the old Paiatines of Brandenburg exercised complete control over the Church, and the same prerogative has been maintained ever since by the monarchs of Prussia, without regard to the contradiction that temporal monarchs have no power in the kingdom of Christ. Can there be a better proof of the conservatism of the Germans than their having suffered for centuries such an undue interference? Whenfor centuries such an undue interference? When-ever, for the last 300 years, a public road was to be

of thrist. Call there be a better proof of the conservatism of the Germans than their having suffered for centuries such an undue interference? Whenever, for the hast 300 years, a public road was to be constructed they were allowed to deliberate over it; but not so in the case of the hymn and prayer book! These must, forsooth, be thrust upon them by the royal Consistories. As for the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, it is in the most pitful condition, and confiscations of all journals which dare to have in the least an independent opinion are the order of the day. Any disapproval of official action, any word of sympathy for the distresses of the French neighbor, any blame of anything well accredited with the government, is visited with persecution and fines. The most ordinary proceedings of military commanders who wish to give vent to their spite against liberal organs is to prohibit their distribution, and this high-shanded measure has been decreed against several Frankfort journals in particular. How astonished will the faces of the Southern members in the Reichstag look when these grievances of their Northern brethren are brought before them in their full dimensions! But this is a mere trifle when compared with other defects respecting the fundamental rights enjoyed, or rather not enjoyed, by the jeople of Prussia. Were we to sheak exhanstively on such topics we might fill a dozen of closely brinted columns, and astonish many a native of the United States. But let us confine ourselves to what happened only a short time ago, to show up one of the agiy deformaties of absolute monarchism and its utter disregard of the rights of the people. A ukase, deted Versailles, January 22, 1871, and signed by Emperor King William, has reference to the DUTY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

and says:—"It has come to my knowledge that at the late mobilization several officers of the standing army have contracted marriage without my consent. I therefore take occasion, without advertug to the legal punishment attending such a proceeding, to mike known

ukase aforesaid, have the ceremony performed over again; but it slain the weeping widows must consider that they have lived in concubinage and that their children are illegitimate. As for Catholics, the case with them is still more grievous, that Church not permitting a repetition of the sacrament of marriage, inasamech as it would involve the invalidation of the original act. No Catholic priest will consider himself justified in such a procedure.

The beauty of this law of 1798, and which is again raked up at such a fitful moment, is that the King is supposed to have no right, under the present consistution, to deciare its abolition. Nor does that seem to be his intention, else he might have occupied himself on the 22d uit, with something more sensible than resuscitating this forgotten statute, if it had beef only a visit to the fine galleries of Versailles and the study of the great variety of uniforms and military paraphernatia as exhibited on canvas by the Davids and Horace Vernets, which matters, it is well known, have a particular charm for him. Instead of this he allows his interest for an obsolete military class law—which would not at this day be suitable even in Japan—to be aroused, and does not hesitate to imagurate his emperorship with an act which we dare not properly qualify for fear of offending politic cars.

Sentiments in Berlin-Democratic Element Increasing-The People Thinking-Proceedings in the Prussian Diet-Church and School. BERLIN, Feb. 26, 1871.

All the reports of unlimited joy and enthusiasm in this new-fledged metropolis and imperial residence which were so eagerly spread by sensationalists must be taken cum grano. The truth is that at the announcement of the capitulation of Paris there were few if any demonstrations, not exceeding the customary display of flags and the salute of a hundred guns fired three or four days afterward, when the news had grown quite stale. In many other cities and towns of Germany the expressions of joy were of a more lively character, and the universal shaking of hands and embracing which some imaginative correspondent conjured up in Berlin may have been a reality in Hanover, Leipsic or Munich. Indeed some of the foreign journals blame the Berliners for their callousness, and point to the exalted patriotism exhibited elsewhere. The character of the people here, however, is not very inflammable; the event in question had long been foreseen, and when it took place it excited and surprised nobody, and was met by a downward tendency on the Bourse. It is undoubtedly, too, owing to the democratic element widely prevalent here that sober reflection supersedes blind exultation over results the benefits of which to the people are not clearly perceptible. If any proof were wanting as to the growing intelligence of the masses it may be found in this very fact. But a few years ago, during the war with Austria, it was found easy to inflame the whole nation with unquestioning conndence in every step of the government, to doubt the wisdom of which would have been almost scattlen. It then happened to the writer some military array, his simple observation "That all this was at the expense of the overtaxed people" brought upon him the evident displeasure and resentment of the listeners. To-day the masses seem to have become more inquisitive and to better understand the sacrifices entailed upon them by the energy and power of the government. There seems

of which hitherto it was impossible to find a trace. of which hitherto it was impossible to find a trace. If large contracts were given out for military supplies or heavy expenditures made for court festivals and empty show the general approval used to manifest itself in the words, "This is the right way to scatter money among the people." But at present such views are less often met, and the last six months have brought home to many the conviction that the blood and treasure offered up in this war are something else than the mere promotion of a healthy circulation; and that the hundreds of millions were not so much scattered broadcast as allowed to flow into the pockets of the comparatively few. We are, of course, speaking here of the middle classes. The rabbie, as well as all those connected in some way or another with the aristocratic clique or having an interest in the loaves and fisnes, cannot be considered as the owners of an independent judgment as to the progress of affairs.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET are suffering much from that absolute sway which governments are wont to exercise in war times, and when so many timid delegates are glad to raily under the standard of military necessity. The few useful and sensible motions emanating from the lower Chamber are insolently rejected by the upper Chamber, whose committee, having returned from Versanles, whither it went to congratulate the Emperor, seems to have received assurances that immediately after the war the reins of the Prussian government will be drawn tighter than ever, and that fire and brimsione will be the reward of liberal or Fortscarfit tendencies. Much of the time of the lower Chamber was abserbed to discussing the relation of If large contracts were given out for military sup-

in Hesse and Hanover, and in efforts on the part of the liberals to free the latter from the influence of the former. The reactionary influence so ably represented by Herr Yon Mailer, still hopes to maintain the power of the Church in all matters pertaining to public instruction, and finds a strong support in the upper Chamber and government circles, which have ever found it to their interest to keep up a close alliance with the hierarchy. It is impossible to enumerate the wily efforts made by the clerical to enumerate the wily efforts in

which have ever found it to their interest to keep up a close althance with the hierarchy. It is impossible to enumerate the wily efforts made by 'he clerical party. Let it suffice to mention a circular decree of the koyai Evangelical Church Consistory, just issued to all the clergy. After sanctimonious counsels respecting religious devotion this document recommends that in cases where banns of matrimony are published between persons of the Protestant and Cathoho faith, who avow their intention to rear their children in the latter, the customary prayer and blessing shall be omitted, and that the names of such parties as may interto take the "abominable step" of conversion to Judaism shall be published in foll to the society by the presiding minister, for the believers of the Jewish faith say they are still the sworn enemies of Christianity," Such are the terms employed in a royal decree of a State, the laws of whica visit with heavy penalities those who sur up hatred and contempt between the different denominations. Speaking of Judaism in Prussia, where, according to the great monarch Frederick IL, "everybody might go to heaven in his own fashion" and the constitution of which guarantees liberty of conscience, we may cite

A PRUSSIAN MORTARA CASE, the case of a Jewish mother whose illegitimate child was reared, with the consent of his Christian father, in the Mosaic religion. The ceremony of circumcision had been performed, when the Court, at the Instigution of the Church authorities, issued a mandate directing the mother, under threats of legal proceedings, to have her son baptized within four weeks. This order was based upon an old statute dating from an antediluvian period, when Jews and actors were looked upon as outcasts. The obstinate remonstrances of the mother, and the no less obstinate attempts of the Sheriff to kidnap the child, had gained the utmost notoriety, and the scandal became so great that a petition was addressed to the lower Chamber, which, having referred the case to its Judiciary Committee

ment of baptism." Once upon matters of this kind it may be proper to say a word about the As in Prussia the Department of Public Instruction embraces not only the churches and schools, but also the museums, academies and conservatories. We have again to carponicle an act of unexamplea arrogance on the part of herr von Mühler, with reference to the last exhibition of paintings in the Royal Academy. This bigoted gentleman saw fit to find fault with the nakedness of the figures in some of the mythological representations, and, without consulting the trustees and learned professors of the institution, ordered those pictures to be removed from their places and to be hung up in other rooms, and aimost out of sight. The professors entered a lively protest against this infringement, while Mühler raked up an old paragraph entitling the chief of the department to a general supervision over all academical exhibitions. He went further by hurling anothemas against nakedness on canvas in general and setting forth how he was shocked by the vicinity of pictures of the passion of Christ and of heathen goddesses, at the same time notifying the Academy that he would no longer tolerate such indecorum. Poor Mr. Mähler! All he earned for his remonstrance was a neavy

BAP ON THE RNUCKLES

In the shape of two energetic protests, both from the artists as a body, and the Senate of the Academy, wherein they rather biantly tell him that he understands nothing of true asshetics; that they will not submit to his unwarranted interference, which is, morover, altogether unprecedented; that picty had nothing to do with the study of the naked body; that the beauty of the human form is the object of study to the artist, whether in the "Crucinixion of Chrisi" or in the "Choice of Paris Between the Goddesses;" and, in deed, that in matters of this kind it behooved the government, whenever questions arise as to taste and arrangement of works of art, to apply for and be guided by the matured council of the Academy-for such hall been the admitted cust

Bismarck and Beust-Relations Between Russia and Germany-Prospects of the Restoration of Poland-Demonstrations in the East Possible-The War Policy of the

BERLIN, March 26, 1871. It may be of interest to you to learn the relations at the newly established German empire to the great

European Powers. The relations of Germany and England are amicable on the whole, as the British government see very well that it is their interest to court the friendship of so powerful a State as the new empire will be. There is, however, some difficulty for the English Cabinet openly to display their policy, as public opinion in England seems to feel instructively that in the course of time, when Germany will have as powerful a navy as she now has an army, England will sink to the position of a second rate Power and at the same time lose much offher trade. There is also some suspicion of the formation of a coalition of Germany, Russia, and America against England in case of complications in another quarter. For these reasons the British Cabinet has to be very careful in showing any tendency of favoring the German cause, and the German Cabinet, appreciating the good wishes, but fully recognizing the aintenit position of Mr. Gladstone and the impossibility of his taking those measures for the inhibition of the transport of arms and munitions of war which Count Bismarck first required of him, has renounced

BISMARCK AND BEUST. With regard to Austria, you know already that a most friendly interchange of despatches between Count Beust and Bismarck inaugurated a new era in the foreign policy of the Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian empire; but you do, perhaps, not know that the feeling in Hungary has undergone a complete change since the proclamation of the German

plete change since the proclamation of the German empire. Formerly the Hungarians were most determinedly philo-French in their views, while now the contrary is the case. They are now freed from the fear that Austria will again attempt to gain admittance into a German Confederation and try to assume her former preponderating position there, to the detriment of her Hungarian subjects, which would thereby be thrown into the background, while now they see they have a fair chance of becoming of first importance in the empire.

RELATIONS BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.
With regard to Russia there is very little to say. The relations of Prussia and Russia were always very friendly; but that there is some sort of a written document by which they bound themselves to support each other in certain eventualities I do not believe. The fact is that Russia is more in need of the support of Germany than Germany is in that of Russia. I believe the position of the Poles to the German empire will be a key to this question. Some time ago the Poles propagated the news that Count Bismarck had expressed himself to the effect that he was by no means unfavorably inclined to the project of the

time ago the Poles propagated the news that count Bismarck had expressed himself to the effect that he was by no means unfavorably inclined to the project of the RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND. The semi-official Berlin papers denied this. However, the report recurred, and was largely circulated by the Polish press, no doubt with a view to sound Count Bismarck. But as he seemed to prefer the support of a powerful State, which it might be his interest one day to repress in its advance to the West, to the uncertain assistance of a possible ruture State, the report was again denied in a manner which left no doubt as to his views on this point. I believe that his resolution to discourage the Poles was also the consequence of negotiations with Russia, according to which the latter Power was induced to alter its programme in the East and rearrange its relations with Turkey on a different basis, the consequence of which was that the feeling between Turkey and Prussia became very friendly and the solution of the Pontus question was a mere matter of time. But the Poles, as soon as they saw that they could not count on Count Benst who had tried to conciliate them by making them concessions was jost as soon as the interests of Austro-Hungary compelled him to enter into friendly relations with Germany, became furious in their hatred of the new empire. I shall now quote some of the most significant passages from different organs of the Polish party. The Ditentity Ponanski of the 17th January says:—"The treaty of peace which will be concluded will not by any means satisfy the Germans; they will, therefore, try to get compensation in the East. For this purpose they have sought the support of Austria. The nation of philosophers are of opinion that their fatheriand is rich enough now in glory, mental culture and freedom, but not in territorial extent. If this be no sublime ideal it is at least the national one which Moltke has to realize.

The East Must Be On the Water.

The East must be on the Morth of South, out aim

THE FUTURE.

Czas, the organ of the arisiocratic party of the Poles and Czeohs, blames the Imperial Chancellor, Count Beust, for his having entered into friendly relations with Germany, and thinks that the proclamation of the new empire is the result of the war, and its continuance will be the continuance of a war policy. The Gazeta Naradowa, of Lemberg, says, if an alliance has really been concluded between Germany and Austria, Russa would have no cause Germany and Austria, Russia would have no cause for fear. A long time would yet clapse before Prus-sia, bound to Russia by tradition, predilection and interests, would faill her German mission, and try to remove the centre of the Russian empire from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Lecture by Professor Eggleston. A large and appreciative audience assembled last evening in the lecture hall of Cooper Institute, to

isten to a highly interesting lecture on the Manufacture of Iron, delivered by Thomas Eggleston, Pro fessor of Metallurgy in Columbia College. The famiiar form of Peter Cooper occupied an armchair on the platform, and the venerable gentleman was warmly congratulated on his recent narrow escape. Several tables placed near the lecturer's desk contained numerous specimens of magnetic ore, brown, red and speckled hematite; limonite, or, as it is called in this country, brown hematite; carbonate of called in this country, brown hematite; carbonate of fron, from veins, erroneously called ore of steel, so called because it is very fine and can be manufactured into steel. Diagrams were hung up containing an analysis of the component parts of spathic ore, siderite ore, metallic iron and the different kinds of hematite; also diagrams of blast furnaces, showing everything connected with them. A large map exhibited the coal and iron regions to be found throughout this country.

The lecturer treated his subject in the most thorough and exhaustive manner, and was itstened to with the greatest attention. With the ald of his maps, diagrams and specimens he illustrated and followed the ore from the time it left the vein in the mine, through all its workings in the furnace, until it finally came forth, purified from the alloys with which it was first joined. He mentioned how prolific this country was in iron and coal mines, pointing out on the map in the different States and Territories where coal and iron have aiready been found; stating at the same time that wherever coal is found there will iron be found also. A large number of substances in nature contain iron to the extent of fifty or sixty per cent, some as high as thirty or forty per cent; still from these iron cannot be manufactured. When visiting furnaces you frequently find persons who will tell you that their ores yield from minety-five to inlusty-six per cent, when really they cannot yield more than seventy-three at the very highest. In manufacturing iron for every cubic foot of solid matter 2,500 cubic feet of air are used for one of charge. At the conclusion of his lecture Professor Eggleston was warmly applauded. fron, from veins, erroneously called ore of steel, so

MISTER SMITH.

The Gentleman with the Uncommon Name Who Expected to Become a Member of Kansas City Firm, Again in Trouble.

George H. Smith, who claims to be a member of the firm of Jewett, Smith & Allen, of Kansas City Mo., the individual who obtained over \$1,000 worth of jewelry from Tiffany & Co. on a bogus draft, the facts of which appeared in the HEBALD yesterday, is again in trouble. Jacob R. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson Bro., No. 24 Dey street, yesterday accompa. nied detective Rockwell before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, and charged that on, the 14th of February last Smith came to him, and representing that he was a member of the firm of Jewett, Smith & Ailen ordered a bill of goods. Before leaving the store he informed Tyson that he was short of funds and would be under obligations to him if he would loan him \$100, giving as security a draft on the First National Bank of Kansas City, drawn payable five days after sight. The draft, upon being forwarded to the bank, was declared worthess and returned to aff. Tyson by the cashier, who informed him he would confer a favor upon the bank and the citizens of Kansas City if the New York authorities would arrest Smith and hang him to the nearest lamppost. He will be held to answer the latter charge.

Mr. S. P. Squires, of 182 Bowery, also appeared as complainant against the prisoner, and stated that on the 15th day of October last he visited his place of business and made similar representations as he had in the above cases. He induced Mr. Squires to part with a diamond ring, valued at \$115, by paying \$25 cash, and giving a draft on the Mecanics' Bank of Kansas for the balance, which was returned to Mr. Squires as worthless. When visited in his cell yesterday he still had the ring in his possession, and handed it over fo Mr. "quires, who preierred a complaint against him. nied detective Rockwell before Justice Shandley.

The Plots and Intrigues of Men and Parties in France.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Two Hours in the Political Whirlwind of Bordeaux.

THIERS' ADDRESS TO THE REDS.

Further Particulars of the Strength of the Paris Insurgents.

THE STREETS BARRICADED.

Southern France Desiring Annexation to the United States.

BORDEAUX, March 1, 1871. Victor Considerant has said of his own countrymen, the French, during the war, that they were lions in the field and poltroons in ideas. All which has proved true, gave the lions in the field I need not say that the French, having failed by their agglomerations of levies in the field, have massed all their intellectual strength in the Chamber. but that it is as torpid, tardy and non-effective as were its material displays at Woerth, Weissenbourg and Gravellote.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

now convened there is in its individual nomenclature a great body; but, as a whole, it is a poor exponent for that lofty intellect and supreme superiority which the French say they possess in a higher degree than any other nation. To me the National Assembly is a gathering of highly respectable tand slow porter and a carter to be found in the convention -a body that has met to liquidate the heavy debts of a disastrously bankrupt and mutual concern; but finding the obligations too immense it hesitates to touch them, or to provide for the disbursement of what may remain to the needy and suffering. The National Assembly is a too numerous body and altogether too unparliamentary. It seems to have

NO COHESION, save when ruled by the chief fugleman, M. Thiers; and in all the debates that have yet transpired it has been unruly and chaotic, giving ample indication that when it satisfies its creditors there will be some impuisive fermentation. In fine, imagine France again set up with sufficient capital in peace and plenty of stock in external tranquillity, and you can easily foresee at Bordeaux the domestic troubles that will arise between the copartners of this extraordinary firm.

ROCHEFORT AND FELIX PYAT. the world knows, from their two organs, Mot C'Ordre and Vengeur, are not possessed of lamb-like amiability. If a cent is given to Bismarck, a fortress or a rood of ground, Rochefort will add a new signification to his Mot d'Ordre, and call for the block that did so much bloody work at the end of the last century; and Pyat-now a self-proclaimed Robespierre-will only manifold his victims.

VICTOR HUGO is now in no mood of sweetness, and his gall and that of his co-laborers will begin to curse the men who shall have signed the convention with Bis

Add to these bad, irascible spirits, the tendencies of advanced socialism and even of civil war,

who see in faction and quarrels an opportunity for their own ambition, and there is no fine future for the stability of France internally. The republic of '92 and the one of '48 did not follow almost national poverty, cessions of territory and sudden humiliation by a rising German State. But with this one side the case is not half stated. There are old. titled, rich, gloating legitimists, who see now in the transitive condition of France an opportunity to reinstate their lifeless nobility, re-enthrone the Church with controlling political power and give to the nation the government of the Bourbons. These supporters of Henry V. are not poor or inert and when convinced of their own prowess are ready for an attempt. THE REPUBLIC.

It seems to me from what I can observe that they would prefer the republic to continue to the success of the Orleanists at this hour, and would undoubted ly fuse with "the left" to obtain this result, for it is well understood that should the Count of Paris ever get the throne he will fortify himself beyond any immediate power to remove him. Even the imperi-

immediate power to remove him. Even the imperialists like the republic better than they do any king except their own Emperor—all believing that it is easier in a moment of popular revuision to establish a partisan scheme from

A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE
than it is to seize upon and occupy the throne of a rival. As the situation now is it is one of political hesitancy, intrigue and proselyting; Henry V. vs. the Count of Paris, and each one individually vs. the people. The republicans, however, hope to say "Frenchmen! a monarchical Assembly giving you a republican Ministry to disguise its treason, has surrendered French territory, impoverished France and signed a dishonorable peace. Our voice was against it is the Chamber. Overthrow these men who have betrayed you!"

It is the Chamber. Overthrow these men who have betrayed you!"

M. THIERS.

And M. Thiers will say, when he brings back his beloved princes, "Frenchmen! even though opposed to the popular will, I give you a republic that you might allow it a last trial before renouncing it forever. You have had it in peace and in war; it has failed you both. It is correct in principle, but impossible in practice. Erect, then, a constitutional monarchy, stable, like England, which I admire, and France and you will have stability and peace."

THE CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

But before the plebeacte shall be voted for another party will be heard, the lexitumists, with most of the transferred influence of the priesthood from the Bonapartists—demanding the restoration of the Pope's spoilated temporality.

NO CHANCE FOR THE BONAPARTES.

FOR BONAPARTES.

FOR BONAPARTES I See no future save in the army in Germany, and a large element does not now seem probable.

THE FRIENDS OF THE COUNT DE PARIS AT WORK.

NO CHANCE FOR THE BONAPARTES.

FOR BORAPARISTS I SEE NO fUTURE SAVE IN the army in Germany, and a large element does not now seem probable.

THE FRIENDS OF THE COUNT DE PARIS AT WORK. Here in Bordeaux at the present moment these various parties are organizing and secretly plotting. Caucuses are as frequent here as at the sittings of Congress in Washington, and party lines are becoming as marked and rigid. In these party reunions the future government is being canvassed, and the future elections are being planned. Department by department the Deputies are looking over the notifical nortizon, and are preparing for a vigorous campaign. It is a great struggle, the one that is being here inaugurated with increased strength in layor of the legitimists, but final success for the Count of Paris.

I am satisfied that Rochefort and his party will permit no king the ascend the throne of France without calling the people to a violent resistance. And as this present Ministry must; soon cussoive—as a king is inevitable when the proposition is but to the people—now, in less than two months, assuming there will be peace, and as assassins will begin their work without the iron hand of an emperor to check them and punish them, who can vouchsafe many months of internal peace? Will not a bloody revolution begin? Is it not near its inception?

WANT TO BE ANNEXED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Geographical hates are also growing up. Meetings are now being held in the south of France demanding that all the departments south of the Loire shall be annexed to the United States of America, and shall remain forever in that status. And when, with these bad prospects for unity, France begins the work of recrimination—of fixing its disasters upon its public men; of going through that political contest which even in the United States affects the national prosperity of the country; of binding the people to a fresh elavery by obedient profects and hired favorites, and of paying off its political contest which even in the United States affects the natio

LEAVING FOR AMERICA. Many people—yes, thousands, of small property— intend to leave France for the United States. Here they say there is too much discord, and there will be more.

Scenes in Bordeaux During the Sessions of the National Assembly-The Deputies Over Their Cafe and the Demi Monde Over the Deputies-Who Go To n Cufe, and What

They Do When They Get There.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 26, 1871.

As I write I am seated at a marble table in the

two hundred people are sitting around on the vervet cushions, before mirrors that reflect images, some of which at least Titian would, perhaps, have neglected were he abroad fo either gods or angels. Impressed upon some of these faces, indeed I might say upon the majority, is the mark of sadness—not personal grief, but a national humiliation following a long war and a disastrous end. Yet there is no lack of vivacity. The whole case resounds with merriment and the long lines of case noir, cognac, Strasbourg beer, American group about the can grog, absinthe, curacoa, marischino, and many of the mixed after dinner drinks of France are upon the different tables. The younger men prefer the stronger drops; they can for

HOT DRINKS, TALK LOUDLY, DISCUSS BOLDLY, urge impetuously and conclude suddenly; but not with their liquid. With them to-day is the war à outrince, and to-morrow shall we again hear "A Berlin! a Berlin!" Look at them! They are those to whom the use of firearms is a for eign subject-like reason or logic, But, good for France they do not preponderate, either here or in the other departments. I should be glad to analyze their appeals-rather their wild, emphatic curses—which one hears repeated in the streets, and which, I may say, sound like an oration I once heard behind the tron bars of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. Turning around, I find at my right, as I try to push this sentence through its regular course of English, a young ladya more tranquil, amiable spirit. She thinks, I wot, not of war, but of peace; for every now and then she smiles, so deliciously, and

every now and then she smiles, so deliciously, and inclines her head, richly covered with sumptuous hair, toward a captain of the late imperial artillery, who is dressed in the gorgeous uniform worn at Solferino and Magenta. Her discourse is always confined to a word or two, and then she rolls up her eyes, parts her lips, sips her conee, throws out her chest and looks with sausfaction upon the many who have been casting sheeps' eyes at her.

"That is a beautiful woman!" I hear.

"Yes, lovely!" says the one interrogated, not anxious to be interrupted in the eye communication he has established.

Whether or not this man is a Deputy I will not say, only there are plenty in the Assembly who have bonnes amics of brief acquaintance and unknown autecedents. I turn around from this disagreeable scene to survey a quarto who are quarrelling over a game of dominoes and making loud ejaculations upon the terms of peace. But here I must say that some Frenchmen who have just entered the door strike up a conversation in a low key upon the nature of this manuscript which I am now turning out for the Herald. They look very dubious, very suspicious, very mad, and think, perhaps, even as I write this word, that I am a spy. But I give an imposing toss of my head and dig into the work more rapidly than before.

Four foreign journalists I recognize two tables distant playing a hand at whist, the first, from Constantinople, rolling eigarettes and unrolling his ideas, with an accent bordering on the Mediterranean.

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I see now six Americans enter. The suavity of the proprietor is something that can only be purchased by the highest bidder; and the Americans are not poor. They linger in their seats, and have the only cheerful faces in the throng. It is now getting late. A glance over the tables reveals that many glasses have been many times filled and that several young ladies are still without partners. From the others, who are smoking, cursing, debating, hallooing and mildly remonstrating, from the cashing of bills, the quarrels over charges and the interesting woman at the desk, I turn to one poor fellow whom I have seen at all hours of the day and every time I have visited this caff smoking cigarettes and drinking absinthe from the glass. He sits increnow, in this old corner, a cripple, one leg gone, hearing, perhaps, his duil, deathlike, stony expression of face. His eyes seemed to be enclosed in rings of iron, and his head, like a marble rock covered with trickling moss, is the nucleus of hair, thin but long, and which bears the poor poetic aspect. This man's life is a mystery. Cold and leaden, he is one of the many in such cities as this in Europe, who come out from their humble hermitages to listen, but not to speak to the world.

Now, fast approaching the time when men should sleep. I turn to take a parting glass. Deputtes of the Chamber; officers of the army disappointed intimates of Gambetta, talking over the obscurity of their late chief; local politicians; gendarmes; French journalists of vast and varied misinformation; a few jolly fellows, who have taken too much from the landlord's caves for their own level heads—such is a ca/e to-night in Bordeaux. Nosy, populous, full of crawing humanity, but necessarily an ante-chamber of the present National Assembly of February, 1871.

Proclamation of Thiers-Twenty-four Hours Notice to the Insurgents to Lay Down Their Arms-After That They Are to be Treated as Traitors.

The Paris Journal of March 10 contains at the head of its columns the following announcement of the tenor of President Thiers' proclamation:-

A proclamation signed by M. Thiers will appear this very day, dectaring that the republic, being the form of government accepted by the country, he (M. Thiers) will respect it and see that it be respected by everybody. In conformity with this declaration and the obedience due the law, which is the sovereign guide of every republic, he stigmatizes as a traitor to his country and will treat as such any one who is fomenting rebellion and should be taken with arms in hand outside of legitimate and authorized duty. At the same time twenty-four hours are to be accorded to the factions for restituting the arms which they may have seized and tuting the arms which they may have seized and for ceasing the military occupation of certain parts of the capital. Falling this, they will, after this delay, expose themselves to be considered as insurgents and treated as such with the utmost rigor of the law.

If those to whom this proclamation is addressed are true republicans and not men of disorder they will make amends, abandon this folly and hasten to deposit the arms, recognizing that they have no more right to fortify themselves at Montmartre against imaginary enemies than the National Assembly would have cause to fly from them to Bordeaux.

Further Particulars About the Rising In Paris-The Strength of the Insurgents-Discipline-Suppression of Rents-The Streets

Barricaded by the Reds. The Gaulois of March 10 gives the following account of the strength of the Montmartre insur-

The attention which is paid to the affairs of Mont

The attention which is paid to the affairs of Montmartre induced us to visit that part. After nightfall it is difficult and even impossible to pass certain lines. Thanks to the protection of a national guard we could penetrate as iar as the top of the nill, where 250 pieces of artillery, seventy mitraillenses and a large quantity of ammunition are collected. Of the twenty battalions of National Guard belonging to Montmartre teight only obey the orders of the Committeegof Resistance. The other twelve are considered as refractory and looked upon with suspicton. Their part only consists in passing the night under arms on the Place St. Pierre. Every day new pieces, of artillery are added and dragged up the hill. They are pulled up by men of great physical strength, while the women and children push the wheels. On the evening of the 8the all the National Guards

of the 129th battalion had abandoned their posts, and forty sentinels, left to guard the cannons, who were not relieved, also forsook their charge and returned to their homes. Yesterday, however, five

were not relieved, also forsook their charge and returned to their homes. Yesterday, however, five companies of the Twenty-fifth phatiation mounted guard, and every precaution was taken to avoid the lack of discipline of the previous day. When leaving the nill we were placed between four men, in order to arrive without interruption at the rue St. Marie, which is situated outside the lines.

On March 8 there was a demonstration in memory of the 24th of February on the Place de la Bastile. The 220th battalion turned out, accompanied by a number of gamtns, who bore standards with the following inscription:—"Suppression of Rents."

At a public meeting held in the Rue Lias, Belleville, on the same day, a government composing the following members was proclaimed:—Henri Rochefort, Minister of War; Dorian, for the Works of Defence; Malon, Minister of Finance; Pindy for the Organization of Work; Screeps, for the Organization of Banks; Garibald, for General-in-Chief, and Flourens, organizer and chief of the struggle a Fourience, and by a rising vote the foliowing resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

The streets at present barricaded by the insurgents are Carrieres, Poissoniers, Dejean and Myrrha; but to-day these will be taken away. Belleville is so thickly populated with the Gardes Nationaux that circulation is almost impossible in the streets. Many are without arms; to these there are many Gardes Nationaux and frequently angry discussion, but nothing serious. The points of anticipated disturbance comprehend those places in Parisian history that have been bathed in blood by rioters.

The battainons of the National Guard engaged in the menacing bustness comprise portions of the 79th, 125th, 140th, 187th, 32d, 169th, 166th and 216th.

A THAUGHTFUL GERMAN.

The Poppenheusen Institute-Auotha Donation of One Hundred Thousand Dollars-The "Kinderfest,"

Five years ago Conrad Poppenheusen, of College Point, L. I., founded the Poppenheusen Institute with a donation of \$100,000. A splendid building was erected for the education of the youth, and particularly those of German extraction. Since that time Mr. Poppenheusen has been to "Faderland," and returned a short time since. On Friday evening, when the Trustees of the institute made their report, he donated an additional \$100,000 to extend its branches.

THE NATHAN MURDERER.-During last week the As I write I am seated at a marble table in the Café Commercial, at Bordeaux, and in the midst of an uproar and an assembly that would be lost to history were it not for the daily press. Over Tuckanoe. N. J.

PRIM'S MEMORIAM.

The General's Son Opens the Coffin of His Father in Madrid.

Spanish Soldiers and Statesmen in the Presence of the Dead King-Maker-The Church of Atocha-Its Age and Images.

MADRID, March 4, 1871. Wednesday, the 1st instant, in the afternoon, an affecting scene took place in the Basilica-de-Atocha. General Gaminde, Captain General of Catalonia ccompanied by the Commissarial General of the Spanish army, with his aides-de-camp, as also the the aides-de-camp of King Amadeus and other intimate friends of the unfortunate General Prim, went to the Church Atocha and descended to the Pantheon for the purpose of paying a tribute of pro-found respect to the mortal remains of the illustrious General and statesman who, on terminating his work in procuring a king for the Spaniards, fell by the hands of assassins.

THE SON OF THE DECEASED AT THE COPPIN.

The young Duke de los Castillejos, Prim's son and neir, a youth of some thirteen summers, was of the party, and stood beside the coffin of his deceased The young Duke wore the uniform of the Hussars, to which corps he belongs. The lad's countenance bore an aspect of calm resolution, hardly to be expected from one so young, so nearly related and so fondly be-loved by the late General. He drew the keys of the coffin from his pocket, and with a steady hand applied them to the locks, gently raised the lid and after looking for a moment on the face of his dead father turned round to the generals and other officers forming the party. He spoke not a word, but with his right hand pointed to the coffin. As the young Duke, with up turned race, looked at these distinguished visitors to his dead parent's narrow abode, his expression wore something like an appeal. His dark eyes flashed, his face paled and his

peal. His dark eyes flashed, his face paled and his lips quivered. He seemed to say, "Behold the mutilated remains of my father—your chief, your friend; he with whom you have fought side by side in a hundred engagements—is justice never to be done him? are his assassins never to be discovered? is his murder never to be avenged?"

As the gray-headed veterans gazed with sadness on the maroled features of the hero of the African campaign tears glistened in their eyes and trickled down their bronzed cheeks. Their lips compressed, and more than one hand convulsively grasped the hit of his sword, and seemed ready to respond to the silent though eloquent appeal of the young Duke. A long and painful silence followed; hery passions subsided and better thoughts predominated. The stern features of the veterans relaxed, and their lips moved in prayer for the repose of the soul of their comrade, the general, statesman and king-maker.

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and their tips moved in prayer for the repose of the soul of their comrade, the general, statesman and king-maker.

ADIEU.

The lid of the coffin was silently closed, the bolts of the locks again turned on their levers, and Prim's orphan having taken possession of the keys the mournful procession retired.

FUNERAL CUSTUMS.

The Spanish word for coffin is caja, a box, and in reality it is a box, with hinges, locks and keys. The near relatives of a deceased person do not assist at the funerais here; an intimate friend generally acts as chief mourner, and after the meiancholy service is terminated takes the keys and presents them to the nearest relative of the deceased.

CHURCH OF ATOCHA.

The Atocha, where the remains of Prim are deposited, was built A. D. 1523 for the Dominican mars, and was their monastery. This church is famous for the celebrated image of the Virgin, which has always been revered by Spanish monarchs. It was while on a visit to this shrine that isabella II., the ex-Queen, was stabbed by the priest Merino. The Spaniards attribute innumerable miracles to the protecting influence of this image, which is said to have expelled a devil from a coy named Blas, gave speech to a dumb beggar, to say nothing of having raised a cobbler's son from the dead, stopped a mason in mid-air who was falling from a roof and a nundred other wonderful things.

The image is nearly black and very ancient, said by some Spanish writers to have been carved by St. Luke and by others to have been brought to Spain by St. Peter.

Above the heavy altar and around the church are hung banners of Spanish victories. To this church were also carried and deposited the remains of Prim's political enemies, Generals O'Donnell and Narvaez.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Majesty as a Vocalist, Described by

Mendelssohn.
An original letter by Mendelssohn, written in 1842, giving various details of the private life of ner Majesty and the late Prince Consort, has just been published in a German paper. The famous composer had, it seems, been on a visit to Buckingnam Palace, when the Prince Consort Aibert asked him to try his

panished in a German paper. The lamous composed had, it seems, been on a visit to Buckingnam Palace, when the Prince Consort Aibert asked him to try his organ.

While they were talking together the Queen entered the room attired in a simple morning dress. She said, continues Mendelssohn, that she was obliged to leave for claremont in an hour, and then interrupting herself, exclaimed, "But goodness, what a confusion?" for the wind had uttered the whole room and even the pedals of the organ with leaves of music from a portfello that lay open. As she spoke she knelt down, and began picking up the nusic. Prince Albert helped, and 1. too, was not idle. I then begged that the Prince would play me something, so that I might boast about in Germany, and he played a chorale by heart with the pedals so charmingly, and clearly, and correctly, that it would have done credit to any professional; and the Queen came and sat by him, and listened, and looked pleased.

Then it was my turn, and I began my chorus from "St. Paul," "How lovely are the messengers." Before 1 got to the end of the first verse they both olined in the chorus, and all the time Prince Albert managed the stops for me very cleverly. Prince Albert mext proposed that her Majesty would sing one of my sougs, and after a little begging she said she would try Fruhingsiled in B flat. "If it is still here." she added, "for all my music is packed up for Claremont." Prince Albert went to look for it, but came back saying it was aiready packed. "But one might perhaps unpack it," said I, and the Queen iden left the room to see after it. While she was gone Prince Albert said to me, "she begs you will accept this present as a remembrance," and gave me a little case with a beautiful ring, on which is engraved "V. R., 1842."

Then her Majesty came back and said, "Lady—I some Prince Albert said to me, "she begs you will accept this present as a remembrance," and gave me a little case with a beautiful ring, on which is engraved "V. R., 1842."

Then her Majesty came back and sa I thought to myself one must not pay too many compliments on such an occasion, so I merely thanked her a great many times, upon which she said, "Oh, if only I had not been so frightened! generally I have such a long breath." Then I praised her heartly, and with the best conscience in the world for just that part with the long "G" at the close, she had done so well, taking the three following and connecting notes in the same breath, as one seldom hears it done; and therefore it amused me doubly that she herself should have begun about it.

After this Prince Albert sang the "Aernitelied es ist ein Schneiter," and everything went sif in the most pleasant manner possiole, the Queen before leaving saying to me several times that she hoped I would soon come to England again and ply them a visit.

would soon come to England again and pay them a visil.

By-the-by, I forgot to tell now, just as her Majesty was going to sing she said, "But the parrot must go out first or he will screech touder than I shall sing," upon which Prince Albert rang the bell and the Prince of Gotha said he would carry it out, and I said, "Allow me," and carried the great cage out, to the astonishment of the servants.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK-A PROTEST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

You are perhaps not aware that a number of property owners have entered a protest to the Beard of Public Works against the assessment for spening Riverside Park, They offer some good reasons why this work should not be undertaken: —First, nobody wants it; second, it is altogether out of place, the grand Central Fark being so near the locality idected for the Riverside Pars, and next, that the assessments will be exorbitant. The property owners desire to be neard by the Board of Public Works, so that their interess in the matter should be properly considered before any further action is takel.

A CHILLEN. this work should not be undertaken:-First, nobody